

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

# ADVOCATE OF PEACE AND ARBITRATION. BOSTON, JANUARY, 1892.

R. B. HOWARD, . . . . . . . EDITOR.

—We are indebted to the London Herald of Peace for our extended report of the Peace Congress at Rome. We commend its perusal to our readers, also the address of Hon. W. W. Story, and the articles contributed by Dr. J. G. Gray, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian church in Rome, and Rev. Dr. Prochet who favors our readers with a capital bird's-eye view of the Roman Congress; he is at the head of the Waldensian Church in Italy, and is the leading evangelical Protestant Italian not only of Italy but probably in the world.

- The continued absence of the Editor in Europe must be our apology for the lack of usual editorial matter and any other defect which our readers may notice in the make-up of the ADVOCATE.
- The English-speaking delegates to the Roman Congress held an interesting prayer service an hour before the Congress each morning.
- The illumination of the Coliseum in honor of the Congress and the representation in the theatre (Amico Fritz) were enjoyed by a portion of the Congress.
- The excursion to Naples and Pompeii together with the farewell banquet at Naples were very enjoyable; the former permitted a view of the unrivalled bay and the ruins of Pompeii, and the ascent of Vesuvius to the crater.
- Hon. W. W. Story, the American sculptor, has lived for twenty-nine years on one "flat" of the Barbarini Palace, one of the most grand and beautiful of the ancient edifices in Rome. Each flat consists of about forty rooms. The last representative of the Barbarini family has just been married, the husband taking her name. It is an ideal home of a poet and an artist, and has long been distinguished for its generous hospitality. The impoverished aristocracy of Rome almost universally rent portions or the whole of their ancestral mansions.

#### THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY AT ROME.

The following named delegates of the American Peace Society were present and actively participated in the Roman Congress: Hon. William Whitmore Story, formerly of Boston, now a resident of Rome; Rev. Stephen L. Beiler, D.D., of Brooklyn, N.Y., who is making quite a sojourn in Europe for study and travel, and is correspondent of several leading American religious papers; Mrs. S. L. Beiler, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mr. W. A. Duncan, of Syracuse, N.Y., who accompanied the excursion to Naples and Pompeii, and who feels that at least one lecture on Peace ought to be introduced into the Chautauqua course, in which he is deeply interested.

- "The White Crown," commenced in this number of the Advocate, by special permission of the Century Company, will be completed in subsequent issues. The London Daily Echo commends this story of peace in the following words:
- "The Century contains a marvellous and beautiful Dream—if we may call it so—which we should like all our readers to dream at once. It is entitled 'The White Crown.' We will not lessen the charm which awaits those who will read the vision of a mighty array of French and German armies in the near future—and of the end."

#### ADDRESSES AT ROME.

The Secretary of the American Peace Society made four brief addresses before the Congress at Rome. The first as the representative of America at the opening session on the Capitoline Hill. The second on the motion which was carried, on securing the co-operation of the various nations if invited by the Government of the United States to a conference of governments at Chicago, 1893, on the substitution of peaceful methods of settling international disputes. Thirdly and fourthly, in the debate on a resolution commending the recent recognition of the cause of peace and arbitration by two great religious bodies, the Congregational Council at London, and the Ecumenical Conference at Washington, and appealing to all Christians of every name throughout the world to co-operate in the abolition of war.

Hon. W. W. Story effectively presented the action of the United States government taken in 1890, whereby all its diplomatic representatives through the world were urged to enter into treaties of arbitration with each other and with the United States. This is the foremost step yet taken by any government, and it gave Mr. Story great satisfaction to speak of his country as a leader in this reform. Mr. Story's other address is given in full (p. 10).

### INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.

We are indebted to the Hon. William R. Cremer, M.P., of London, for a ticket of admission to this body, which met in Rome the week previous to the Congress, of which unfortunately we could not avail ourselves, but from Mr. Cremer and others we are happy to learn that this, the third annual meeting of members of European Parliaments favorable to peace, was in some respects the most successful of any. About two hundred members were present; French and German deputies met in peace and concord; English and Italians engaged in friendly debate; the representatives of smaller States rejoiced as usual in the prospect of peace. The Italian government was most courteous and hespitable. The next meeting is to be in Berne in the suramer of 1892.